NOT A PLACE OF COWBOYS AND SPURS.

Her Cereals, Laws, State Capitol, Ranches. Mines and Natural Powers.

TEXAS, May 26.-Special to Woman's Edition.-From the far southwest we send others

people at a distance have the at Texas is filled with cattle that the cow-boy is a leading or in our social life, and that

climate is fine, our winters mild, orther being the worst feature, soon blows out and leaves it warm

JENNIE HOLLAMON.

GREETINGS FROM FAR SOUTH.

Galveston is anisotracity the cand of fortune. Her wealthy citizens have rionly endowed her. Mrs. George Itali gave a handsome high school building, costing one bundred and twenty thousand dollars. Mr. John Sealy gave to the city a hospital, which bears his name, and cost one nundred thousand dollars. Mr. Rosenberg gave a handsome public school beidding.

berg gave a hamisome public school building.

The commerce of Gulveston, somewhat reatricted in the past for the want of "deep water," finds its successful relief in the letty system, on which "Uncle Sam" is now expending elx millions of dollars with most satisfactory results, and vessels of over 1s-feet draught are crossing their facilities, at a cost of two millions of dollars.

A million-dollar fresh-water plant solves the question of an abuctant and certain supply of pure water. This is obtained from artesian wells at Alta Loma, and will be brought to the city in pipes by the lat of November next.

Railroad magnates are turning their "engle eyes" and "massive brains" toward this fair city by the sea, and in a short time, the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad will make its terminal here, giving us three roads to Houston, and shortening the distance to Kansas City two hundred miles. Other large railway connections, awake to their interests, are looking to Galveston is their most direct outlet to the sea. The dawn of an era of great prosperity is upon us, which is evidenced by a better feeling in all departments of trade. The Texas State Bankers' Association has been in cession here recently discussing questions of finance—wrestling with the silver problem.

This is a city of broad streets, and

problem.
This is a city of broad streets, and the beauty of her private residences is not exceeded by any southern city. Her people are hospitable, progressive, and ever ready to extend the "light hand of feed aship" to those who come among them.
NEILLIE B. STONE.

Mary Anderson made her debut in Ro-meo and Juliet at Macauly's Theatre, Louisville, November, 1875.

In April, 1861, the pe-ple of Virginia were most impatiently and anxiously awaiting the action of the convention that had been, for many weeks, in session in Richmond. Public opinion was divided as to the expediency of immediate secession; there were some who still clung to the hope of success in the efforts made by the Old Dominion to bring about some peaceable settlement of the vital questions that were at stake; others believed that not only did her best interests require that Virginia should at once join the Southern Con-federacy, but that her self-respect and

rity of those now arriving had yet ganize companies, elect officers, and it such guns, pistols, and ammunias could be found in the town. It a question too, whether sufficient sportation could be, at once, pro-

ly assembled.

He appealed to several of the citizens present, to form themselves into a committee to ascertain what unoccupied warehouses or other rooms could be used as barracks, and called upon all to open their houses, as well as their hearts, for the reception of the strangers; finally he proposed to buy on his personal responsibility, as much meat, flour, coffee, and sugar as might be needed to meet the energency, saying he felt no fear of trouble in having the bilis paid by the government as soon as the necessary organization of the army could be effected. It is needless to add this appeal met the heartiest response from "all sorts ed. It is needless to add this appeal met the learniest response from "all sorts and conditions of people;" every house was filled with guests, and every man was well fed, and well housed. Mr. Am-bler was thus, the first quartermaster on duty among the Virginia troops, and the first experience of the war in Virginia because Wischester.

Winchester, BY ONE WHO WAS THERE,

In the early merning.

When the birds are gay,
When the sun is coming
From countries far away.

From the eastern countries, Where his face hath shone, As he sets on them-it is Our time to have the dawn.

Now we see him plainer, The fruit, and on the vine.

Now he's in the zenith-A hot summer day, And every one would like to be Far, far away,

Now it's growing colder, Everything sweet is nigh The horizon in the West; The horizon in the He's slowly coming by,

Farther and still farther Shadows longer grow. Behind the tree-teps hiding, To other lands he'll go.

And now, my dear ones, you must think Of Him who made the Sun.

And prayerful praise and thank the One Who said, "Thy Will be Done."

—PERCY PEMBERTON.

Richmond, Va., May, 1865.

The Newest Patterns.

Those women who wish to present a stylish personal appearance have not been slow to take advantage of the liberal offer made by The Times in its pattern coupon. The orders have been coming in as rapidly as they can be filled with promptness, and hundreds of letters speaking in the highest terms of this attractive feature have been received. The Times is prepared to deliver the orders promptly, and all orders will be nilled at once upon their receipt.

The patterns are originated by the most reliable houses in this country and in Europe. They are accurate and perfectly-fitting, and all the latest and choicest styles can be had. The descriptions and the patterns themselves have many novel and attractive features in which the well-dressed woman delights. The inducements are liberal, and the entire enterprise is meeting with an immense success. See the coupon and follow the instructions if you would be a stylich present.

A RESUME OF PLAYS.

THE SEASON OF 94-95 IN NEW YORK-E. H. SOTHERN AT THE LYCEUM.

Opinions Differ as to the Most Popular Play. Though a Trend to the Trashy Seems to Prevall.

Aristotle says: To imitate is instructive The invention of dramatic entertainment is supposed to have originated among the Hindoo, and is ascribed to a rege named Bharata, a word which signifies an actor.

In the olden times plays were very low, we can infer such from the follows.

nifies an actor.

In the olden times plays were very long. We can infer such from the following: When in a Chinese play Pl-pa-ki, the manager announces in the prologue "I do not wish that this performance should last too long; finish it to-day, but cut out nothing," The Chinese drama of this day is extraordinarily crude. Any one who visited the World's Fair will remember the queerness of the Chinese as well as the Japanese performances. The English drama originated in the Elizabethan age, and very few know, perhaps, that until the latter part of the seventeenth century, men impersonated women's parts. An amusing incident is told concerning this: Charles II became impatient one night to have the play begun; Darenaut explained the delay. "Sire, they are shaving the queen."

A Mrs. Settmor was the first woman who took it as a profession in England. It has now grown to be such a means of livelihood for women that no surprise is expressed when women, from even the higher circles, embrace it as a profession

Stock Co. in a "Woman's Sliegee" act ed as all of Frohman's companies act with consummate taste and skill, but play of bad moral tone. In speaking o this we must admit that such has been the tone of most of our plays for the past few years and especially this last season. It is rather deplorable that the public should demand and uphola such. Henry Arthur Jones' "Case of Rebellious Susan," followed and was full of wit and exquisitely contumed. Oscar Wilde's "Lieat Husband" was up to date and well filled with epigrams of considerable force. The Lyceum season closed with "Fortune," a heavy dragging play that the eleverness of the actors could not make palatable to the public.

not make palatable to the public.
Daily's theatre has lost much of its solloity. A very trashy variety show purposing to come from London called the
"Gaiety Girl" drew immense houses at
the opening of the season. Had nothing
to recommend it but a few bright songs
and much vulcarity. Paly's company

a magnificent production of "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The Empire Theatre seemed to have regaled itself with irattler broad plays. John Drew had several weeks run in "The Banble Shop," a depressing play, but very interesting. The Stock Company was very successful in Henry Arthur Jones" "Masqueraders" which flavored strongly of the French stage. Oscar Wilde's second play, "The Importance of Being Earnest," was extremely poor and dull, and was quickly succeeded by "Liberty Hall," an old favorite. Haddon Chambers contributed a morbid melodrama entitled "John-a-dreams," story of an optim cater and deceifful friend.

At Palmer's theatre Olga Nethersole

gowns in a worthless play called 'sip." A sensational three-act play. Fatal Card" had good top houses. Abbeys theatre took possession of other foreigners. Mr. and Mrs. Ke in their usual good family plays (blowed by Beerbolth Tree an act.) clated as he deserved, Madame Rejar

clated as he deserved. Madame Rejane came to us with much celat, but was not the brilliant success ship expected in Machine Gene. Her rother plays were somewhat better, but there are grave doubts about her return to his country. Wilson Barrett had a good run at the American Theatre in "The Manxman," and is always appreciated.

Kathryn Kidder was everything delightful in the English version of "Madame Sans Gene," and orew crowded houses. William Crane was not as fortunale in his playe as in past years. His "Merry

Sans Gene," and grew crowded houses.

William Crane was not as fortunate in his play: as in past years. His "Merry Wives of Windsor" was not liked by the public. "Pacific Mail" was very good, but "His Wife's Father" was deplorably weak. Most of his season was at the Star theatre, closing at the Fifth Avenue. Lenman Thompson is prime favorite in the "Old Homestead," which is now running at the Star, Fanny Lavenport made a long stay at Fifth-Avenue Theatre in "Gismonda," a beautiful stage play of dubious character. Nothing good can be said of the "30th Century Cirl" at the Hijou, or the utter worthess plays that Heyt gave us.

Lillian Russell was a decided failure in her first appearance at Abbey's as "Queen of Brilliance" contrasting badly with Francis Wilson's fresh and charming opera "Devils Deputy." Camile D'Arville was staring in a pretty little opera "Madaline" and seemed to delight her audiences for several weeks.

"Rob Roy" was undoubtedly a success and little "Christopher Columbus" as well as Gillette's "Too Much Johnson," seemed to have a warm place in the heart of the public.

The theatres are closing, one by one, for summer yacations, and very few at-

heart of the public.

The theatres are closing, one by one, for summer vacations, and very few attractions remain. Trilby, the much-talked of, deserves everything nice that can be said of it, as a more charming play has not been before us for years. Sudie Martinot is clever in "The Parsport," which has nothing but her eleverness to recommend it.

recommend it.

The new Garrick theatre has been a source of delight to the admirers of Mansfield, who always gives us interesting, wholesome plays. He is now preparing a buriesque on the much be-written "Tril-

by."

Next season's outlook is promising, and we can only hope that there will be the revival of some of the old standard plays, that will be successful enough to show the world that we are not entirely devoid of appreciation of the refined.

B. C. P.

to each one in the tenderest sensibilities as affording help in the time of greatest need. The thought now of sickness and suffering bears with it the comfort of intelligent nursing by hands and brains trained to the work. So much has been written upon this subject that there would seem to be little untold, and yet there can be but few who have exprienced what it means; who have not felt that a volume could still be written of the blessing this profession has become to suffering humanity.

Even with all the light which has been thrown upon it, there are comparatively few who know just what the life of a thrown upon it, there are comparatively few who know just what the life of a nurse is. A few years ago the good old colored "mammies" did the sick nursing assisted by the friends of the patient, who often possessed more zeal than discretion. No man's modesty could be outraged by giving him a woman nurse. He had to be left to the tender mercies of a man to get along as best he could. But now all that is changed and Richmond can beast of her trained nurses whose services are well appreciated, but still our people have never learned to be discriminating. The putting on of a cap and assuming the title does not make a trained nurse. The training is a course of hard work, mental and physical, taken in some schools, two, and in others three years' work, which has all been new to the woman and made her almost new to herself. Her life has broadened, her brain has expanded, her judgment has been developed, and her whole view of life has changed.

The reasons which turn a woman's mind to this profession are diverse; few really know what they are undertaking, and it is the desire to have only those whose characters are sufficiently moulded to take the serious view of it it demands, and this has placed the entrance age in most schools at from twenty-three to

most schools at from twenty-five twenty-five.

Some girls have the sentimental idea of what it must be to put on the dainty dress and becoming cap and be a ministering angel in the eyes of the male patients and doctors, and what does she find? That of all the phases of life she has chosen one of the hardest prose, where sentiment finds no place, when to the process of the state o

An amusing incident is told in a hos jobs to test them, so her first order was to rub the rheumatic back of an old colored man. She was a Southern girl with all a Southern girl's feelings, but having listened that morning to a lecture on a nurse's first duty, "Obedience," she went to the old man's bedside and told him she had come to rub his hock. His look of herold man's bedside and told him she had come to rub his back. His look of horror was said to be comical as he drew up his ted-clothes and exclaimed, "No, Mistis, thar k'yarn no white lady do no sich ack for ne; 'fore God, you k'yarn do it." But she insisted she must obey orders, and so the old man finally rolled over with many groans and she set to work with all the dreadful vim and energy the novice brings to this work. The old uncle stood the ordeal as long as posible, then said very carnestly. "Honey you's got any home and ma, whar yo an go to, if I was you I'd go to 'em an can go to, it I was you's doin' ain't no sort of rubbin' and is powerful po' scratchin'." "You are right, Uncle, I'll go back to-day." And so she went, satisfied with the experiment.

The society of all.

There is another class who take up this work and to which many of the best nurses belong. This is the society girl who has seen the gaiety of several seasons; has not met the man she cared to marry; is wearled with the sameness of entertainments and society talk; has no home duties to occupy her; nothing to full her intellectual needs, and dealers to be of some use in the world. She stained, for she has had to learn how to make things clean, in which her ideas of finger-tips are at variance with those of her instructor, who only believes in nurses trained in this new creed, to whose the whole hand. If she stards the probationer period of six weeks, as she usu-ally does, she goes through the term and

is an enthusiastic nurse.

DISCIPLINE RIGID. The discipline of a training school is rigid and milliary in its exactness. The day begins with the six-o'clock rising-beil and the nurse goes on duty by half-past seven and stays twelve hourse, except two hours off for est and study. During these long hours her work is incessant and any nurse found sitting down would be reprimanded. The training is not only in offices about the sick; she has various other duties to perform. A not only in offices about the sick; she has various other duties to perform. A ward is a whole establishment, and upon the nurses falls the chitre care of it, except the floory and fire-places. They make the beds dust the rooms, keep wardrobes, dressers, etc., in perfect order, serve the menls, give out all medicines, prepare sick diet, have charge of the china closets, refrigerators, linen closets, lavetories, cic. They also prepare all surgical supplies and sterilize them, have everything in readiness for dectors and surgeons, and the whole ward must be kept by them in a state of sjotless cleanliness.

less cleanliness. DUTIES OF NIGHT NURSE. Thus her duties are manifold, and when she has gained her diploma she is not only thoroughly trained as a sick nurse, but also in all the details of house-

nurse, but also in all the details of household management.

The rules for the night nurse are even
more exacting. Before going off duty
in the morning she must give to, her
head nurse a written record of every patient in her ward and the mest minute
detail of what she has done for each one;
she having received her directions at
night (in writing) from the head nurse
and the doctors. She has to go to her
room and bed by ten o'clock and never
leave it until six in the evening, when
she takes her dinner and goes again on she takes her dinner and goes again on duty. During these hours for sleep un-der no circumstances must she be dis-turbed, no visitori being allowed. Her responsibilities are too great for her to undertake except with a clear brain and theroughly rested body. The nervous strain upon a night-nurse is very great, for she leads a life of isolation from her for she leads a life of isolation from her fellow pupils, all her waking hours be-ing given to soothing the pains of the suffering and ministering to the dying or dead. To fall asleep whilst on night duty would mean dire disgrace and be followed by instant dismissal, for what might not happen to some poor sufferer while her eyes were closed?

greatly improved. There is an intellectual excitement in the life which carries them over many hard places. The theoretical training brings the intensest interest in what would otherwise be most wearing cases. The nurse finds she is learning to think and to find, what she never knew before, how great a scientific interest human life can show. She has her part in the laboratory, where nature's secrets are being brought to light, and all this makes her bear with all that is physically disagreeable.

GOOD GENERAL EDUCATION.

The standard in this theoretical training has now become so high that an applicant in a school must have a good general education, to be received. Lectures are given by the doctors belonging to the different departments. The pupils take notes and are afterwards "quizzed" upon them in class by the head nurse.

Text books on physiology, anatomy, nateria medica, the practice of medicine, and nursing are used, and have to be closely studied as examinations are frequent. Special attention is given to Materia Medica, as a nurse's duties require a good knowledge of drugs.

OBEDIENCE THE FIRST LESSON.

OREDIENCE THE FIRST LESSON OREDIENCE THE FIRST LESSON.

It is impossible in an article such as this to do more than to touch upon many points in the life of a nurse, its discipline and hardships. The first and greatest is obedience to orders. She has to learn that she has absolutely no will, must ask no questions, make no suggestions, only absolutely obey her seniors to be the resonant of the control of t must ask no questions, make no sugges-tions, only absolutely obey her seniors and doctors. She is responsible for no mistakes in the orders given her, no mat-ter what she thinks, she must carry them out. She is carefully taught the etiquette between doctor and nurse. She is en-tirely subordinate to him, not as his in-ferior personally, but officially. The life is one of utter self-abnegation. Such a training is nationed, self-control

them a tower of strength and is generous enough in many cases to give to the skill and endurance of the nurse the mer-

skill and endurance of the nurse the merit of saving the life of the patient.

The heads of training schools still see much to be done, and so each year raise the standard of their work. Since this profession has attained its high position, they find good material always to be gotten, not offly in the point of education, but also in those higher graces which are such important factors in the making of a successful nurse. A head nurse of repute has said she would receive into her school only those whose credentials showed them to be ladies, as it was iropossible, in two years of training, to inculcate such instincts and habits of refinement and dignity as were necessary for a nurse to possess. To these they must have been "To the manor born" and accustomed in their home life.

MUST RE A LADY.

How little do those know whereof they speak when they say a nurse cannot be a woman of reinement; that this training of itself must make the sensibilities coarse and hard. Probably this would be so with a woman whose nature was in some degree coarse and hard, her own characteristics becoming accentuated until she would be utterly incapable of taking that higher view of her profession which lifts the woman out of herself and surroundings, and causes her to see herself, not shrinking back from what is repulsive and feeling herself degraded in doing menial offices, but as an instrument in God's hands, of good and mercy to the suffering. HAS A DUAL LIFE.

Has a dual Life.

To the nurse worthy of this profession, there is no age, sex, condition, or color, only some poor sufferer needing her tender ministration, which may mean far more than the care of the body, and by ar example of patience and gentieness may turn the mind to spiritual things. To the nurse as to the doctor nothing which pertains to this "Natural Body" is ccarse, and when on duty it is with nature she is dealing. Her life is a dual che, and when she takes off her insignia of office, all belonging to it slips off too, and she is then as other women with her thoughts and feelings; only it is not the strong who rouse her interest, but rather the sight of the feeble and suffering appealing to her instinct of helpful-

nurses trained in this new creed, to whose skill and care he could entrust his cases. His work was only the beginning; upon them depended the result, and so the revolution naturally extended to the training school; when in teaching this new theory the great principle was laid down that after all the practical application of it it was only the gospel of cleanliness, the text of which was that for hospitals nothing could be too clean.

But antiseptics, even with the most skillful surseons, cannot supply the great work of the nurse. By her quiet self-confidence, she gains that of the nervous excited patient and so stands guard over the mental as well as the physical powers. It is her cheerfulness and hopefulness, her tact in drawing the patient's thought from self, which brings about that quietress in which we are told is strength.

NOT AN EASY LIFE.

NOT AN EAST LIFE.

NOT AN EASY LIFE.

No woman should take up this nurse's work with the thought that she will have an easy life; that her wage will not be earned by the sweat of her brow. It seems well paid until the remembrance comes of the long, weary nights spent sitting or kneeling on a hard floor by the sufferer's bedside, using every means known for soothing pain, always with patience and gentleness; striving to bring peace and comfort, often in vain, receiving the last sigh, and closing the eyes of the dying, and then preparing the dead for the grave. Who, that has ever seen the hard lives of these consecrated women, consecrated to the great work of healing, could think their money easly earned.

THE STRAIN GREAT.

THE STRAIN GREAT.

Statistics show what the strain of the life does, for as a class nurses are short-lived, few living out their three score and ten allotment of years. A great nerve specialist has said he regards a Masseuse as broken down after five years of work, and this, in a special branch of this great woman profession, which it takes three years of hard work to acquire, and so she should receive generous pay for her services for it is part of her life she gives in exchange. in exchange.
Sick nurses are no longer regarded as a luxury, but a necessity, and as time goes on more and more will our dependence upon them be developed.

THE DISTRICT NURSE.

that will be successful enough to show the world that we are not entirely devoid of appreciation of the refined.

B. C. P.

THE TRAINED NURSE.

Her High Vecation, Concerts the Life, Sacred Dutter, and Mental Development.

It has been said that nothing will so conduce to the general demoralization of man, not the race, but the sex, as that women should become bread winners; that it is the dependence upon them of a weaker sex which forces them into birst the class of workers. If such a prediction of political economist is to be believed, the next century may see the present state of society reversed, the man staying at home whilst the women so out to take upon themselves what Jane Welch Carlysie called "The Cares of Bread."

MR. E. W. MADE HEROWN PROFESSION.

Now, when all prefessions are being encroached upon by women, she has also made one for herself, which seems to attract more attention than sny other, that tract more attention than sny other, that it is tract more attention than sny other, that just the women so out to take upon themselves what Jane Welch Carlysie called "The Cares of Bread."

MR. E. W. MADE HEROWN PROFESSION.

Now, when all prefessions are being encroached upon by women, she has also made one for herself, which seems to attract more attention than sny other, that tract more attention than sny other, that the strained nurse. It appeals directly developed. The deady mon in Richmond is the district nurse; The sufficient of sall charting and ministering to the dying or feel with the suffirm and ministering to the dying or feel with the suffirm and ministering to the dying or feel with the suffirm and ministering to the dyi

our country's martyrs, need tender, gentler ministrations than can be given by untrained hands. A thoroughly trained nurse in charge of this hospital would bring untoid comfort to these aged sufferers. Florence Nightingale might never have founded this profession but for patriotic zeal. It was the hearing of the sufferings of her country's defenders which fired her heart! with the noble ambition of devoting her life to their relief. Clara Barton's great work in the Red Cross Society has | been largely amongst the shattered and torn in battle. Many of our veterans in the Soldiers' Home need nursing; a woman's nursing, as much now as when the shot and shell first did its deadly work upon them. God grant that they may have it.

The trained nurse is one of the great blessings evolved from modern scientific search. She has come into our midst as a permanent institution, for which we should thank God and pray that wherever is sickness and suffering she may be "With angel offices, like creatures native unto gracious act."

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· AND HAIR CLOTH

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